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93. *NECTRIA RUSSELLII*, B. & C. Grev. IV, p. 45.

"Cæspitose, red, inclining to brown; ostiolum papilliform, at length sunk from collapsing; sporidia cymbiform, uniseptate, 15—20 μ long. On elm, New England, Russell." *Var. Magnolia*, Sacc., differs somewhat from the type in its shorter (10—11 x 5—6 μ) sporidia, slightly constricted, with the lower cell a little narrower and the perithecia at length collapsing. On bark of *Magnolia*, So. Ca. (Ravenel).

94. *NECTRIA OFFUSCATA*, B. & C. Grev. IV, p. 45.

"Cæspitose, dingy, dark, brown-red, minutely granulated, ostiolum depressed; asci clavate; sporidia biseriate, oblong, about one fourth as broad as long; externally resembling *N. Russellii*. On *Hibiscus*. South Carolina."

95. *NECTRIA DITISSIMA*, Tul.

Perithecia densely gregarious, small, subglobose, bright red, vertically collapsed when prematurely dried; ostiolum papilliform, minute; asci clavate, about 80 μ long and 8—10 μ broad above, contracted below into a slender base; sporidia crowded, biseriate, fusoid-oblong, 1-septate, slightly curved, 14—16 x 4—4½ μ . On dead *Acacia*. So. Ca. (Ravenel), on *Melia*, Louisiana (Langlois).

96. *NECTRIA VERRUCOSA*, Schw. Syn. N. Am. 1401.

Perithecia cæspitose, ovate-globose, verrucose-roughened, pale red, not collapsing, about ½ millim. in diam., seated on an orange red, depressed, globose, substipitate stroma (*Tubercularia*), forming groups 1—2 millim. in diam.; asci oblong-cylindrical, with a short, substipitate base, 60—70 x 10—12 μ ; sporidia biseriate, oblong, uniseptate, 12—16 x 4—5 μ . The stroma, as in most other *Nectrias*, is finally hidden and partially obliterated by the perithecia. Common on *Morus* and *Sassafras*, Pennsylvania (Schweinitz), on *Morus*, *Melia*, etc., So. Ca. (Ravenel) and on *Morus*, N. Jersey (Ellis). Differs from *N. cinnabarina* in the peculiar roughening of the perithecia and in its shorter asci and mostly narrower sporidia. *N. coccinia* has the perithecia nearly smooth or when dry slightly furfuraceous.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON FLORIDA FUNGI.--No. 6.

BY W. W. CALKINS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

My observations, thus far, justify the opinion that not many species are to be found in the pine woods section nor on the genus *Pinus*. Even dead trees and limbs are singularly bare of this order. This may be due to the resinous properties of the pine and also to the fact that pine woods are generally open, admitting much light and sunshine. In part, also,

the soil—or rather *sand*—is dry and remains so, no undergrowth, except young pines, springing up. *Lenzites sepiaria*, Fr. seems to be the favored denizen of the dead pine and not abundant. This rule holds good in places where the pine grows along with hard wood species and is then not gregarious, as in the pine barrens proper. I have examined numbers of fallen pines in both situations, and can only report, beside the above, a very few specimens of *Irpex* (?) and of *Polyporus carneus*, the latter a resupinate form and so rare that I have never found over one half dozen specimens. In the absence of other support, the pine becomes, in the struggle of the Fungi for existence, a dernier resort, and it seems a poor one. Where the soil is such as to produce a growth of hard wood—and thirty or forty species on a few acres is not uncommon—there will be found all the conditions of shade, dampness and decay, so necessary to the prolific development of the great family we are considering.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF CYLINDROSPORIUM.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND W. A. KELLERMAN.

CYLINDROSPORIUM TRADESCANTIAE, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Tradescantia Virginica*. Manhattan, Kans., June, 1886. (Kellerman, 837.) Conidia erumpent in little flesh-colored heaps, cylindric-vermiform, a little narrower at one end, 65—80 x 4—5 μ , 4–6-septate (granular and nucleate at first); hyphæ obscure, nearly obsolete. The affected leaves are stained purplish.

CYLINDROSPORIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Yucca angustifolia*. Manhattan, Kans., June, 1886. (Kellerman, 838.) Spots amphigenous, oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ cm., yellowish-brown, with a darker border; acervuli erumpent, olivaceous, covered by the cuticle for some time; conidia scarcely distinguishable from those of the preceding species; hyphæ simple, short, consisting of two or three concatenated cells of the proligerous layer. The general appearance is that of *Phoma concentricum*.

SKETCH OF JOHN F. BEAUMONT.*

BY THOS. M. PETERS, A. M., MOULTON, ALA.

PROF. JOHN F. BEAUMONT, according to his own account, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, about 1825. He died at Troy, in Henry county, Ala., about the end of the late civil war. In size, manners and conduct, as well as name, he was a Canadian Frenchman, but he did not

* This interesting account of Prof. Beaumont was sent me some months ago with the request that I "construct" from it a sketch for publication in the JOURNAL. No abridgement seemed necessary, and, besides, it would lose much if it did not appear in the form in which Judge Peters himself furnished it. K.